

Document made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

International application number: PCT/GB05/000212

International filing date: 21 January 2005 (21.01.2005)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: GB
Number: 0401575.6
Filing date: 24 January 2004 (24.01.2004)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 17 February 2005 (17.02.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Geneva, Switzerland
Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI) - Genève, Suisse



PCT/GB2005/000212



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

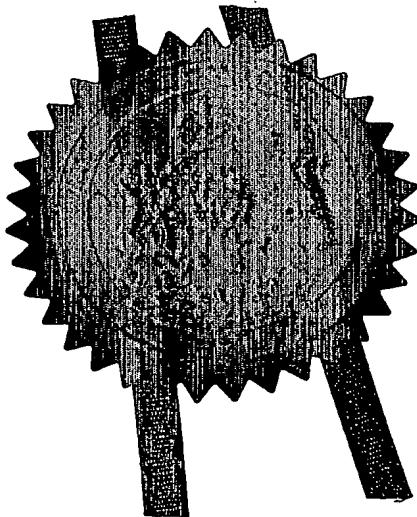
The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

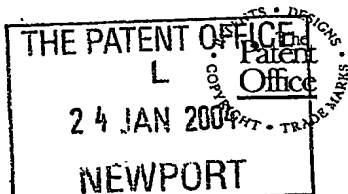


Signed

J. Evans

Dated 3 February 2005

An Executive Agency of the Department of Trade and Industry



26JAN04 E868112-1 B20639
POL/7700/0.00-0401575.6 NONE

1777

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

SC1

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill this part in)

0401575.6

24 JAN 2004

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

DR KIN FAI KAM
12 BLAKENEY PLACE
YORK YO10 3HZ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

8794968001

4. Title of the invention

A COMPACT ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY REMINDER DEVICE

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

AS ABOVE

Harrison Goddard Foote
31 St Saviourgate
York
YO1 8NQ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

07914237002

6. Priority: Complete this section if you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, filed in the last 12 months.

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. Divisionals, etc: Complete this section only if this application is a divisional application or resulted from an entitlement dispute (see note d)

Number of earlier UK application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a Patents Form 7/77 (Statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent) required in support of this request?

NO

Answer YES if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

Otherwise answer NO (See note d)

Patents Form 1/77

9. Accompanying documents: A patent application must include a description of the invention. Not counting duplicates, please enter the number of pages of each item accompanying this form:

Continuation sheets of this form	0
Description	6
Claim(s)	0 DL
Abstract	0
Drawing(s)	1+1

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for a preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for a substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)

K. F. Kam

Date 22/01/04

12. Name, daytime telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

KIN FAI KAM

01904 432398

kfkam@btopenworld.com

Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

Notes

- If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 08459 500505.
- Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- If you have answered YES in part 8, a Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- Part 7 should only be completed when a divisional application is being made under section 15(4), or when an application is being made under section 8(3), 12(6) or 37(4) following an entitlement dispute. By completing part 7 you are requesting that this application takes the same filing date as an earlier UK application. If you want the new application to have the same priority date(s) as the earlier UK application, you should also complete part 6 with the priority details.

A Compact Electronic Activity Reminder Device

The invention relates to a portable electronic personal activity reminder device. The particularly important example of the invention usage as an appointment reminder is described in detail.

The inefficiency and cost associated with missing appointments are an important concern to many service providers that allocate scheduled appointments to their clients. Increasingly, some service providers are utilising electronic means such as emails, mobile phone text messages and direct telephone calls to remind the client of imminent appointment. All these methods have some obvious significant cost and implementation disadvantages e.g. not everyone has a PC or mobile phone, nor wish to be contacted by telephone.

Many organisations are already using Smart cards for a variety of usage, such as storing records, authentication and e-commerce transactions. The object of this invention is an activity reminder device utilising Smart Card technology. The invention is essentially a smart card incorporating an acoustic speaker, and optionally, a visual alert interface that can also act as an appointment or other activity alert reminder device. The advantages of using the smart card for incorporating an appointment reminder application are its compactness, relevance to existing smart card applications, and convenience of building on existing smart card technology and standards, which are well established. The invention is therefore compact, relatively inexpensive, potentially multi-functional and can be adopted and issued to clients by a service provider.

It should be noted that Smart cards incorporating an acoustic interface have been developed by VocaliD and other companies, but their usage has been designed for access authentication and/or payment purposes only. There are significant innovative features in the applications and specifications of the current invention, which are described below.

○ The generic form of the invention comprises:-

- a) a very thin and compact, portable device with time clock to trigger one or more events (e.g. alarm alerts) according to pre-programmed data and instructions.
- b) means for setting the time clock and the event times from a remote terminal, and if necessary means to alter other data or programs in the invention device.
- c) means for creating an audible sound, vibration or electromagnetic radiation as forms of alert.
- d) means to control functions
- e) a power source, and
- f) for more advanced version, the ability to display and alter information held in the said device.

A particular form of this invention involves the use of Smart Card technology. Detailed description of this invention and several of its embodiments with additional features are given below:

The essential component features of the invention comprise a programmable integrated circuit microprocessor Smart Card with an onboard clock and memory integrated circuit that are linked to a flat speaker (e.g. a piezoelectric audio transducer) that can give out an audio alarm. Depending on the specification of the components used in the invention, the audio alarm could be emitting voice information as well as just some basic intermittent tone sound to alert the users. In addition to the audio alert, the invention may also incorporate an electromagnetic wave emission alert, such as a visual alert via the use of LEDs or protruding optical fibres. As this invention is an active device, it is powered by an ultra-thin flat battery that would fit inside an ISO-standard smart card. There is also a function button so the card user can deactivate the alarm when it is on, or press it to activate some other pre-programmed functions. The function button would be designed to prevent accidental activation e.g. a touch sensitive flat button or some switch that is embedded inside the card. Having programmed the card with the appropriate Appointment Reminder Protocol, the service provider would simply issue such a card to their client who has an appointment, incorporating the essential appointment time data and indeed any other useful information (e.g. update clock/date) inputted to the client's card by the usual method of a Smart card reader/writer, or remotely if the card is of contact-less

type. The inputted information such as the appointment time would thus inform the card to activate its appointment reminder alarm or message at predetermined times prior to the appointment in accordance with the appointment reminder protocol. An example of a particularly effective and innovative appointment reminder protocol is given later following the description for Figure 1.

Several embodiments and further details of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1: This shows a basic activity reminder smart card, with its essential features.

FIGURE 2: as Figure 1, plus featuring a visible LED light source at the upper edge of the smart card.

FIGURE 3: as Figure 2, except the LED has been replaced by a strand of optical fibre.

As shown in Figure 1, the activity reminder Smart card consists of the following essential features; the main microprocessor unit with an onboard clock and memory integrated circuit 1, an ultra thin flat battery source 2, a flat audio/alarm transducer 3, and a function button 4. Note some of these key features, such as the flat battery, may not be visible in an actual embodiment of the invention.

For the purpose of illustration, also shown in Figure 1 are some common features that may be found on the front side of a typical smart card, i.e. the card number, valid dates and names of card issuers and card holders. For clarity, these features and others such as security holograms, magnetic stripe and signature panel are not all illustrated in Figure 1 or other figures, as they are not essential in the description of the invention. It is also assumed that the card could be of the contact-less type i.e. information can be read or write to the card without direct contact with a smart card reader/writer. In this type of card, a RF antenna is built inside the card, which is normally hidden from view. It is also understood that the card (front and back) may contain essential text or artwork information which are useful in the use of the invention e.g. service provider contact details, how to deactivate alarm etc. The invention as shown in Figure 1, can be carried by the card holder along with his/her

Other credit size cards, acting as extra reminder to a paper appointment card, or that it can actually be attached in a non-permanent way (e.g. corners tugged securely behind slits in the paper card) to a paper appointment card.

An important part of the activity reminder card is the application software to instruct the device. One of the greatest advantages of incorporating smart card technology in the invention is the complete flexibility to develop bespoke programs to suit the demand of individual organisations, and even the demands of individual clients. For example, in using the invention as an appointment reminder device, the software may utilise the following innovative Appointment Reminder Protocol which has been developed with much consideration to the average user, in terms of effectiveness and minimising nuisance factor:

A first reminder alarm will sound at least 2 days before the actual appointment date, followed with a second reminder call alarm on the morning of the appointment date. The first reminder alarm is to enable the card holder to offer sufficient warning time to the service provider in the event that the card holder needs to alter the original appointment time. The first reminder alarm will always start only in the late afternoon, or early evening, so as not to be confused with the second reminder alarm which will start in the early morning on the date of the appointment.

The reminding alarms will be of a low intensity sound (e.g. beeps, chirps etc) repeated at a low intermittent frequency rate for a prolonged period (e.g. up to 30 minutes) or until it is turned off manually by pressing the function button 4. Compared to other alarm calling methods, this low intensity, low frequency and long reminding alarm duration protocol has the following advantages i) low power consumption ii) the long period of the alarm call ensures maximum effectiveness of the user hearing the alarm and iii) the low intensity and frequency of the reminding beeps prevent and minimises an annoyance condition to the card owner and other nearby people should the former not be able to immediately deactivate the alarm (e.g. whilst driving to work).

Additional utilities on the same reminder device can be realised by offering different reminding alarm sounds for different types of appointment (e.g. doctor, dental, hairdresser etc.), with instructions at the back of the card to inform card owners of the

meaning of the different sounds. Hence, potentially different departments or even totally different organisations can utilise the same card, provided a set of standard protocols are adhered to.

Note the above appointment reminder protocol assumes only a basic specification of the device, where the audio alarm is not capable of speech. If the device is capable of giving speech information, then obviously more useful applications and alarm protocol can be written for the device. For example, the time of the next appointment can be revealed verbally when the function button 4 is pressed at any time.

Figure 2 shows another embodiment of the activity reminder smart card which incorporates one or more electromagnetic wave emission source, 5. In this particular example, the source 5 is shown as a Light Emitting Diode (LED). The light will light up or flash when the audio alarm is on, or it may function under other situations depending on the programme criteria. The LED(s) may be positioned anywhere on the card, although it is shown here at the edges of the long side of the card for optimal visibility as the card may be carried in a handbag or wallet. The light covers or the actual light source may be of different colours to enable more utilities. One advantage of this additional feature is for providing extra awareness of the situation when the alarm is on, or to assist a person with hearing difficulties.

Besides using the invention as an appointment reminder, the invention could be used as a reminder for patient to take medicine and other powerful applications such as in the security area, in which two examples are described below. The essential components shown in Figure 2 could be incorporated in a smart card used for access authorisation or e-commerce transactions. For example, a card holder leaving a secure area is required to lock a door within a programmed period. If the card holder forgets to lock the door within a programmed period, then the security system in the secure area will send an electromagnetic waves instruction to a contact-less version of the card, which will then emits an audio and/or visible alarm to remind the user to act appropriately e.g. lock the door. In addition, the card may also emit an invisible electromagnetic waves to a receiver in the building to alert other relevant people.

- The other example involves the invention components being adopted in credit cards. In this case, an audio alert and/or LED light would flash or light up to indicate or warn a retailer that the transaction requested is valid or invalid.

Figure 3 shows another embodiment of the invention that uses a visual alert. Instead of a visible LED light source on the surface of the card, the original light source which may be a LED is now embedded inside the card. The light is transmitted to outside the card via a strand of one or more flexible optical fibres, 6. The optical fibre protrudes either vertically, 6 as shown in figure 3 or horizontally out of one the edges of the card. The advantage here is that the light would be more easily spotted in some circumstances when a card may be stored in a limited visibility compartment inside a wallet or handbag.

Another embodiment of the invention includes two additional advanced features built into the card. The new features are an electronic display, and one or more keypads to allow altering or updating existing information inside the card. For simple and efficient information updates, a minimum of two keypads can accomplish the task, providing the software is written to allow one keypad to scroll through the list of option, and the other keypad to confirm the current selection or to return to the previous selection. The electronic display can show the relevant information about appointment time, and/or any other relevant information that would be useful to the operation of an activity reminder device. To fabricate an economically viable device with these new features using current mass market production technology, the thickness of the invention may need to increase by two or more times of the ISO dimension standard for smart card. In this case, LCD or organic.OLCD is a viable display option.

1/1

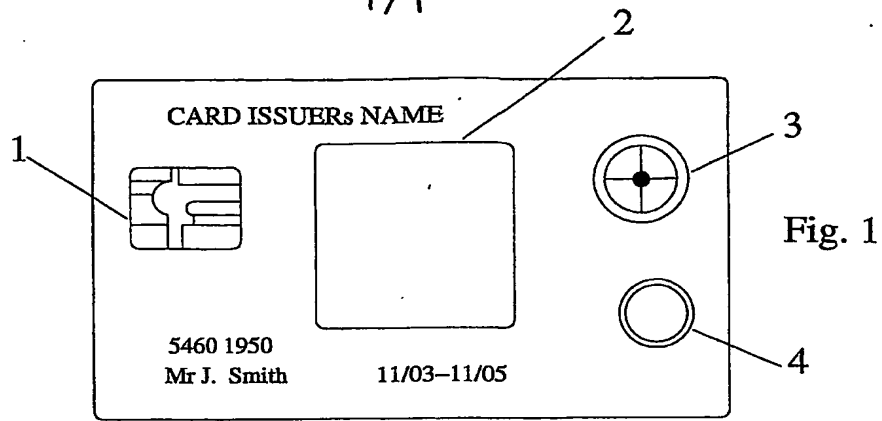


Fig. 1

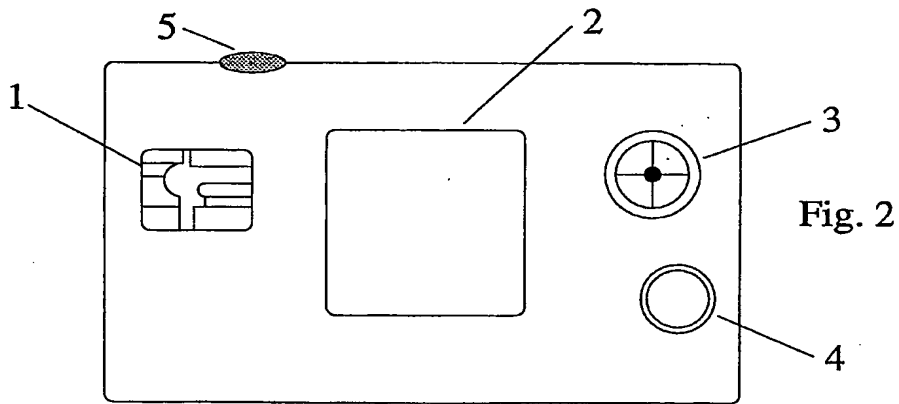


Fig. 2

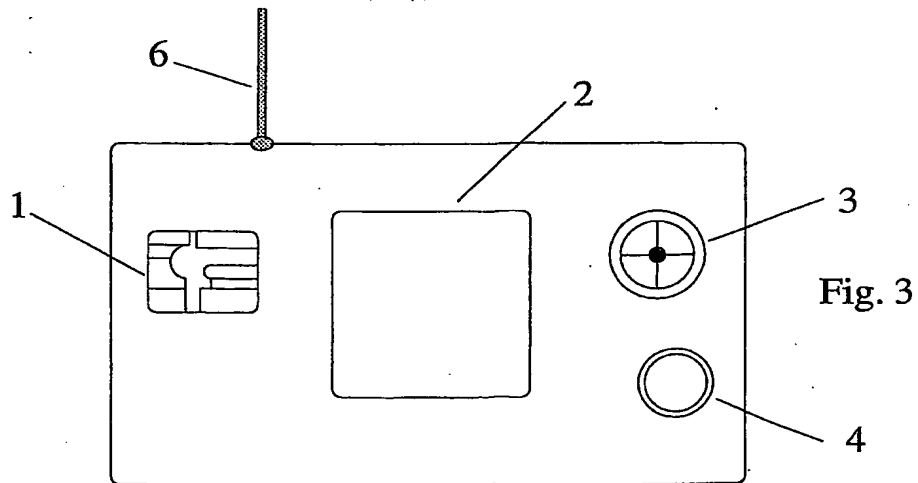


Fig. 3